as one of your brigadier-generals." Thus the common-wealth which had so hotly pressed Lincoln for the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, assumed the responsibility for Grant as Commander of the Army.

These marvellous men were the products of that ristic intuition of the West which quickly iscerns merit, and then confidently proclaims its faith.
Iducation and experience make old and crowded comunities averse to leadership unless it has been trained and tested. They accept nothing outside the record. The fact that the conditions are new and the emergency greater than the schools have provided for, are stronger reasons for selecting only the men who have approximergencies of life the rule is excellent. But it somehappens that the captain who has successfully athered a hundred gales is saved from shipwreck in nurricane by the genius of a subordinate. It is not that the uneducated and untrained can, by any natural endowment, be fitted for command. Lincoln as a states-man had studied politics on the stump and in Congress, and Grant as a soldier had learned war at West Point The opportunity had not come to either to stand before the country with Seward, Sumner nd Chase, or with Scott, Halleck and McClellan. The East, following the traditions and practice of the centuries, presented tried and famous statesmen at the ention, and saw the Army of the Potomac aminable officers who were unequal to the supreme perils of the handling of gigantic forces upon a vast arena. The West gave to the country for President the rall-eplitter of the Ohio, and, to lead its forces in the field, Grant, sherman and Sheridan.

Grant's career will be the paradox of history. Parallels cannot be drewn for him with the great captains of the world. Historians, by common sent, place Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Julius Caesar and Napoleon Bonaparte in the front rank. But each of them had learned the art of war by continuous service and unequalled opportunities, and displayed the most brilliant qualities at every period of their achievements. Hannibal and Caesar had won universal fame in the thirties. Alexander died at thirty-three, grieving because he had no more worlds to conquer, and Napoleon, at thirty-seven, was master of Europe. But Grant at forty was an obscure leather merchant in Galena. As a cadet at West Point he had risen only just above the middle of his class. As a subaltern on the frontier and in Mexico be had done no more than perform his duty with the courage and capacity of the average West Pointer. He had pursued agriculture with his customary conscientions care and industry. He was not afraid to do the work of the farm himself, nor ashamed to ride into St. Louis upon the load of wood which he was to sell, or to pile it up for his customer, and yet almost any farmer in Missouri was more successful. Clients failed to retain him as a surveyor, his real-estate office had to be closed, and he was not a factor in

the tanners' firm. But the moment that the greatest responsibilities were thrust upon him, and the fate of his country rested upon his shoulders, this indifferent farmer, business man, merchant, became the foremost figure of the century. The reserve powers of a dominant intellect, which ordinary affairs could not move, came into action. A mighty mind which God had kept for the hour of supreme danger to the Republic, grasped the scattered elements of strength, solidified them into a resistless force and organized victory. He divined the purposes of the enemy as well as he knew his own plans. His brain became clearer, his strategy more perfect, and his confidence in himself more serene as his power increased. He could lead the assault at Donelson, or the forlorn hope of Shiloh, originality of resources at Vicksburg, as the best of pendence, which had been a glittering absurdity for brigade or corps commanders, or before Richmond calmly conduct a campaign covering a continent, and many armies with communications, as the best of generations, became part of the fundamental law of the land, and the subject of pride and not apology to land, and the subject of pride and not apology to calmly conduct a campaign covering a continent, and many armies with consummate generalship. At the critical hour during the bastle of School At the American people. The President's earnest adcritical hour during the battle of Sedan, when the German Emperor and Bismarck were anxiously waiting the result, and watching their client client of the Nation he was ing the result, and watching their silent General, an always sound and emphatic. A people rapidly deofficer rode up and announced that two corps of the German Army marching from opposite directions had Fronch and ended the war. Von Moltke simply said: fortunes debts are recklessly incurred, and debt becomes Field Marshal, but he possessed in the highest degree this frenzy. Against the advice of his Cabinet and

war debt at a lower rate of interest made possible the magical payment of the principal. The admission of the last of the Re el States into the Union and universal amnesty for political oriences quickened the latent loyalty of the South, and turned its unfertered and interest satisfactory from defeat, and the man of affairs astonishes the world by the magnitude and success of his operations. It was pre-eminently Grant's gift. Four days after the first shot was fired at Fort sumter he wrote from Galena a letter to his father-in-law predicting the uprising of the North and the fall of slavery. Others saw only the commercial spirit of the free States, he, far in advance of the public men of the time, divined that superb patriotism which inspired millions to leave the farm and the family, their business and their homes, to save the Union. While statesmen of all parties were temporizing and compromising with the slave power, this silent thinker, in the rear ranks of the people, pierced with modified and compromising with the slave power, this silent thinker, in the rear ranks of the people, pierced with modified and compromising with the slave power, this silent thinker, in the rear ranks of the people, pierced with modified and compromising with the slave power, this silent thinker, in the rear ranks of the people, pierced with modified and of the Nation for a hundred years. His calm judgment pomprehended the forces in the conflict, and that their sollision would break and pulverize the shackles of the same called a silent man, and yet I have never advocated it except as a means of action had a little company in delighted often heard him hold a little company in delighted often heard him hold a little company in delighted often heard him hold a little company in delighted often heard him hold a little company in delighted often heard him hold a little company in delighted often heard him hold a little company in delighted often heard him hold a little company in delighted often heard him hold a little company in de

WINNING BATTLES.

being the parts of his plans. He was then supporting his family on a thousand dollars a year, and before the third anniversary of his departure from your city he was spending four millions a day for the preservation of the Union. One of the patriotic meetings, common at that period all over the North, was held here to sustain President Lincoln in his call for seventy-five thousand men to suppress the Rebellion. The ardor and eloquence of John A. Rawlins so impressed an auditor whom once the Congressmen and prominent citizens on the platform thad ever met, that he subsequently made the orator his chief of Staff and Secretary of War. Some one discovered that Captain Grant, a graduate of West Point and a vetern of the Mexican War, lived in this city, and he was invited to preside at the formation of a military company. He was so diffident that few beard his speech of these sentences, but in that short address was condensed all the eloquence and logic of the time. "You know to object for which we are assembled. Men are needed to preserve the Union. What is your pleasure!" He organized and drilled that company, and led it to the ganized and drilled that company, and led it to the ganized and drilled that company, and led it to the ganized and drilled that company, and led it to the ganized and drilled that company, and led it to the ganized and drilled that company, and led it to the ganized and drilled that company, and led it to the ganized and drilled that company, and led it to the ganized and drilled that company and led it to the ganized and drilled that company and led it to the ganized and drilled that company and led it to the ganized and drilled that company and led it to the ganized and drilled that company and led it to the ganized and drilled that company and led it to the ganized and drilled the conduct of the conduct of the war, but the War Department had forgotten him. He strangeled for days to work through the brilliant staff into the presence of General McClellan, but the your danders scorn seen th

AT THE END OF THE WAR.

The most signal services rendered by Grant to his country were at Appointant and in his contest with President Johnson. The passions aroused by the Civil War were most inflamed when the Confederacy colcitizenship and all the privileges of State government, or the war would have been fought in value. He repressed the expressions of joy by his troops as the vanquished enemy marched by, with his famous "The war is over, the Rebels are our countrymen again, and the best sign of rejoicing after the the field." He gave to the Confederates their horses and belongings, and told them to go home, cultivate their farms, and repair the ravages of war. He assured all, from Lee to the private soldier, that they would be safe and unmolested so long as they observed

long, would have been a resistless temptation for a display or triumphal marches over humiliated foes. It was bent upon peace and pacification. I know of no scene in our history so dramatic as the meeting between Lincoln and Grant at the White House three days after the surrender at Appomatiox. The President who had so loyally sustained the General, and the General who had so magnineently responded to the confidence of the President, met for the last time in their lives. Grant returned with deep emotion the fraternal grasp of the only man in the cuntry who fully understood and was in complete accord with the policy of reconciliation and replac. The work of the warrior was done, and the labor of the statesman begun. Yesterday it was destinction, to-morrow it must be reconstruction. That night the builted of the assassin ended the life of our greatest President since Washington, and postponed the settlement of sectional difficulties and the cementing of the Union for many years. It gave the country the unfortunate Administration of Andrew Johnson, with its early frenzy for revenge and determination to summarily try and execute all the Rebel leaders, and its later effort to win their tavor by giving them their States without pledges for the Unionist or the freedman, and the Government without evidences of repentance or hestages for loyalty. The one sent consternation through the South and helped undo the work at Appomatiox, and the other unduly elated the controlling powers in the Rebel States and necessitated measures which produced deplorable results. Grant stood with his honor and his fame between the raging Executive and the Confederate generals, and prevented the reopening of the war; he stood with drawn sword between the Chief Magistrate and a revolutionary Congress, and stayed another rebellion.

GRANT IN CIVIL LIFE.

There have been many Presidents of the United It was bent upon peace and pacification.

GRANT IN CIVIL LIFE. There have been many Presidents of the United States and the roll will be indefinitely extended. We have had a number of brilliant soldiers, but only one great general. The honors of civil life could add nothing to the fame of General Grant, and it has been often ling to the fame of General Grant, and it has been often argued that his career in the Presidency detracted from his reputation. Such will not be the judgment of the impartial historian. He was without experience or training for public life, and unfamiliar with politicians and their methods. The spoils system, from which he could not escape, nearly wrecked his first Administra-tion. His mistakes were due to a quality which is the noblest of human virtues, loyalty to friends. Even at this short distance from scenes so vivid in our mem-ories, party rancor has lost its bitterness and blind-ness. The President will be judged not by the politics or policy of the hour, but according to the permanent value to the Republic of the measures which he pro-moted or defeated. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was sure of adoption as one of the logical results of the war. By it the Declaration of indeveloping their material resources are subject to frequent financial conditions which cause stringener of money and commercial disaster. To secure quick calculation was correct." Grant had not the the author of a currency craze, President Grant set the wholesome fashion of resisting and reasoning with the same clear vision and accurate reasoning. The calculation was always correct, and the victory sure.

WINTING DATE FOR same clear and intuitive grasp of critical situations which saved the country from bankruptey by defeating successor, and the divine purpose is not revealed to mortals. There exists, however, in every age masterful men, who are masterful because they see with clear vision the course of events, and fearlessly act upon the forecast. By this faculty the states of the Re el States into the Union and unions.

A MONUMENT TO GRANT.

THE CITY OF GAINA DOIS HONOR TO REIGHT AND ADDIES AT THE UNWELLING—A NOTABLE AND ADDIES AT THE UNWELLING—A NOTABLE AND THE CORNEL TH

WRECKED ON THE COAST OF CUBA.

THE PECULIAR STORY TOLD BY THE CREW OF THE BRITISH BARK MARTABAN.

steamship Saratoga arrived at this port yesterday with a shipwrecked crew, who told a strange story. The ship in which they were wrecked was the British bark Martaban. She was built thirty-eight years ago. She grounded for some unexplained reason on the north coast of Cuba. When she grounded, Captain Evans, who commanded her, left the ship and went in search of food. The saifors naturally went ashore. They had been ashore one day when the vessel which they had abandoned began to drift with the rising tide to sea. The sailors got out the boat in which they had landher anchors and was some six mfles from the place where he left her and aground. The mate and the crew took a sailing vessel to Havana, but the captair stayed by the ship. The ship was insured, it is thought, and the testimony of the captain will be o

THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

SIXTY BIG AND LITTLE HEBREWS DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES

An attempt to burn the five-story tenement-hous a fair start. The smell of burning kerosene was the tenement-house was awakened by the same odor and ran to the sidewalk, screaming. Dokel quickly sent an alarm, which called the fire engines. Before the firemen arrived sixty Hebrews, big and little, had fled from their rooms in the house. Barnett Levy, who kept a liquor-store on the ground floor and lived over

led from the lower hall to the cellar, and they extinguished it so quickly that the damage was slight. When they came to make an examination of the cellar, however, they were convinced that a dastardly attempt boy's wagon, hade from a soap-box, under the stairs, were the charred remnants of a heap of kindling-wood which had been scaled with kerosene, and close by was a pail containing about two gallons of oil. The wagon belonged to the son of Mrs. Zwetzig, the house-keeper. While the firemen were examining the cellur Levy went back to his rooms on the second floor to got his trousers, which he had left behind him in his slight. They were enissing, and it was plain that a thief had entered his rooms during the excitement. He made a great outery, because a pocket of the trousers had contained \$100. Fire Marshal Mitchell will make an investigation.

GRAIN AND CIGARS AS FUEL. A fire of unknown origin started in the towboat office at No. 426 West-st. at 1 a. m. yesterday and spread to the adjoining building, Nos. 427 and 428 occupied by George Noonan as a grain storehouse and by Snyder & Carroll, cigar manufacturers. The buildings were damaged to the extent of about \$5,000 by the flames. Noonan's loss was about \$10,000 and Snyder & Carroll's, \$3,000. The damaged property was said to be insured.

FOR AND AGAINST DR. BROOKS.

New-Orleans, June 3 (Special).-The Standing Committee of Louisiana has given its consent to the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks's consecration. Kansas City, June 3 (Special).-The Standing Com-

mittee of this diocese yesterday gave consent to the consecration of Dr. Brooks. Milford, Del., June 3 (Special).-The Standing Comnittee of the Diocese of Delaware last night consented

to the consecration of Dr. Phillips Brooks. Milwaukee, June 3.-The Standing Committee of the Fond Du Lac Episcopal Diocese yesterday declined to give its consent to the installation of Dr. Phillips Brooks as Bishop. The Milwaukee Diocese had previously taken similar action.

Springfield, Ill., June 3 (Special).—The Springfield Standing Committee does not consent to the consecra-

GIVING FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

Of the 195 cases in which first aid to the injured was given by the members of the Park Police force from October 22, 1889, to the present date, the following are the most worthy of note: On January 30, 1890, Officer Eichler found F. W. Loheshied in Central Park suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the breast. He stanched the flowing blood until the arrival of an ambulance. Officer John F. Murphy found on August 29, 1890, Joseph Miller hanging by the neck from a tree in Central Park. The officer cut the man down and by means of artificial respiration restored him to consciousness. A laborer while at work in a man-hole on March 10 was overcome by gas. Officer Henry Fanell restored him to consciousness by means of artificial respiration.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS CELEBRATE.

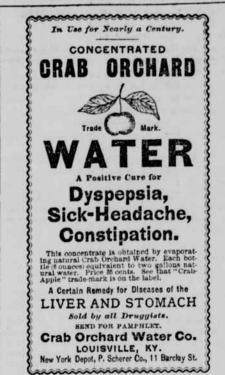
Interesting ceremonies took place yesterday in each of the following Roman Catholic churches, whose pas tors celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their orfors celebrated the twentieth aninversary of their or-dination to the priesthood: The Church of the Sacred Heart, the Rev. Joseph F. Mooney: St. James's Church, the Rev. John J. Kean: the Church of the Guardian Angel, the Rev. William H. O'Neill. ----

SHE LEAPED FROM A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW. Mrs. Minnie Lewis, the wife of a tugboat captain. threw herself from a fourth-story window of the tenement house No. 418 West Seventeenth-st. early yes erday morning and was killed. She had been crazy rom the effects of liquor for two weeks, and she tried to kill herself with a carving kulfe several days ago, she was twenty-eight years old, and she had no

AT THEIR FIRST ANNUAL DINNER. The members of the First Company of the 7th Regi-

ment had their first annual dirmer at Clark's last night. More than sixty-five martial looking men were present. and each man was anxious to help his neighbor enjoy himself. The consequence was a most successful din-ner, which will no doubt be followed by many more. The first speaker was the captain of the company. A. W. Conover, and the prolonged applanse which greeted him was sufficient proof of his popularity, if

any were needed. He was followed by Colonel Appleton, whose speech was another signal for applause and cheering. Many other speeches followed.



Major Richard Allison, Captains Pollard, Rhoades, Nesbett, Rand and Fisk, Police Commissioner Hayden, of Brooklyn: Lieutenants Behringer, Bement, Mc-Kenna, Merritt and Burchell.

AT ODDS WITH MR. GILROY.

LABOR MEN MAKE A COMPLAINT.

THEY SAY THAT UNION ORGANIZATIONS HAVE NO SHOW IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A cloud that was no bigger than a man's hand yesterday appeared in the horizon of the Department of Public Works, but it may soon grow big chough to cover the whole sky of politics and involve the Tammany leaders in a pitched battle with the labor organizations. A committee representing various streetpavers and rammermen's unions in New-York and Brooklyn called to see Commissioner Gilroy to enter a protest against the employment of non-union men, and to demand the disclarge of all employes who are not union men in good standing. It wanted union men put in the place of the latter. Michael J. Murray, who was one of the orators at the Stockler meeting on Tuesday evening, headed the delegation. Others were David Dunn, Daniel Sheehan and August Flege. The committee was referred to Deputy Commissioner Maurice F. Holahan, who informed it that all the places in the Department were filled, and that the pro-test and applications should have been made two months ago.

Mr. Murray replied that many non-union men now employed were incompetent workmen, and should be discharged. The Deputy Commissioner answered that the committee could make an examination of the several gangs employed, and report what incompetent mea. Many, were on the rolls. The Department would then injectigate the affair, and if it were deemed advisable this class of men would be discharged.

This reply fell far short of satisfying the committee's desires. It told Mr. Holahan that it had concluded that the Department of Public Works was not in accord with the views of the labor societies, and that it declined to make the examination proposed. This conclusion about the hostility of the Department to employing union men would, it was said, he reported to their respective organizations.

THEY DECLINE TO LISTEN TO PICKETS-JOHN H. STARIN'S PAY ROLLS.

Union, No. 25, altempted to do yesterday, in the foundry of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, Twenty-sixth-st. it, became so much excited that he dropped his three little children from a front window into the arms of men on the sidewalk. The children were not hurt. Levy got down a ladder from the same window.

Union, No. 25, altempted to do yesterday, in the foundry of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, Twenty-sixth-st, and Tenth-ave., but they were met by a body of pickets, who first tried to persuade them not to return to work with soft words and honeyed phrases, and, went to work. About 500 men are already working for J. B. & J. M. Cornell. The Iron Manufacturers' Association issued a statement yesbeen made to destroy life and property. In a | terday to the effect that numbers of men are returning to work every morning, and that a large number of the small shops have all the men they require and there seems to be no doubt that all vacancies will speedily be filled.

The Board of Walking Delegates made another futile effort to settle the lumber-dealers' boycott yesterday.
A committee of the delegates met a committee of dealers at the home of E. H. Ogden, secretary of the Lumber Trade Association, and talked over the trouble. The delegates insisted upon the appointment of an arbitra-tion committee, but this demand the dealers refused and so nothing was done. Another conference will be

held to-day. A complaint has been made to the Central Labor Union that the men employed by John H. Starin on his tugboats and barges have not been paid for work done in April or May. Superintendent Egerton, who has in April or May. Superintendent Egerton, who has charge of the business while Mr. Starin is away, said yesterday that Mr. Starin employed about 3,000 men and only the boilermakers were paid by the week, the others being paid by the month. The pay-roll was made up on the first of the month. The pay-roll was made up on the first of the month. The pay-roll was took two weeks to pay all the men off. J. D. Spraker, a son-in-law of Mr. Starin, who keeps a general store at No. 93 West-st., where the inghoat and lightermen trade, said yesterday in explanation of the non-payment of the men that sometimes the captains of the vessels did not submit their pay-rolls in time. The union, which has already placed a boycott on Starin's boats because of the employment of non-union men, may take such action that a strike will follow.

THE INQUIRY INTO BARDSLEY'S RECORD. Philadelphia, June 3.-The sub-committee of the City Councils that is investigating the affairs of ex-City Treasurer Bardsley met again this afternoon.

A. Huhn, a member of the brokerage firm of Glendenning & Co., through whom Bardsley operated on the "street," was recalled, and testified that in the course of a single year their stock operations with Bardsley amounted in the aggregate to \$1,250,000. and that in the same time they borrowed \$010,000 from Bardsley and loaned him \$250,000. On May 21 Bardsley came into the office of Glendenning & Co. and stated that he wished to close out all his stocks by 3 o'clock. He was told that it was impossible to by 3 o'clock. He was told that it was impossible to make such a large sale in so short a time. He then asked if Glendeaning & Co. would make a bid on his stock. He was told that they would, provided that he would make his request in writing. This he did and the firm purchased the stock. At this time Bardsley was indebted to the firm to the amount of \$250,000, and the stock he sold them was valued at \$340,000. Other withesses were examined, and the committee adjourned till Monday.

Carlisle, Penn., June 3 (Special).-The twelfth anniversary of the organization of the Government Training School was observed here to-day. The exercises were

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CARLISLE SCHOOL.

opened by Captain R. H. Pratt, who gave an account opened by January of the school and its aims in educating the Indians. Charles Dagenett, a Peoria boy, delivered the salutatory, his subject being "Hand-in-Hand." The others who took part were Mamie Leeds, a Pueblo; Henry Froman, a Miami; Etta Robertson, a Sioux damsel; Harry Hopay, an Osage; Joshua Powlas, an Oneida; Henry Standing Bear, a Sloux, and Levi St. Cyr, a Winnebago. The valedictory was by Martin Archi-quette, an Oneida. General Morgan, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, gave an address.

FUNERAL OF DR. FORDYCE BARKER.

Norwich, Conn., June 3 (Special).—The funeral services of Dr. Fordyce Baker took place here this morning in Christ Episcopal Church at 11 o'clock. The flowers were unusually numerous and elaborate. The rector, the Rev. R. H. Nelson, conducted the service. The pallbearers were H. H. Osgood, Dr. E. C. Kinney, Dr. L. S. Paddock, Dr. W. K. Tingley, C. C. Johnson, E. N. Gibbs, Gardiner Greene and Colonel Charles A. Converse. The burial was in Yantic Cemetery.

DIOCESAN CONVENTION IN DELAWARE. Milford, Del., June 3 (special).-The 105th annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Delaware was opened this morning in Christ Church, with Rishop Leighton Coleman presiding. The Elshop's triennial charge was on "Unconscious Mem-bership in the Church," in which he scored those per sons who refused to accept the Creed and yet had no on, whose speech was another signal for applianse and theering. Many other speeches followed.

Among those present were Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, THE MARKETS. TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Leather, sides
Oil cake, pless
Oil lard, bbls
Oleo stock, pless
Pork, bbls
Berf, pless
Cutmeats, pless 25,450 Counterts, pk 09,000 Lard, pkgs 6,500 Butter, pkgs 9,000 Cneese, pkgs 2,400 Silk, pkgs 280 Tailow, pigs 30 Whiskey, bbis

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

COFFEE—Another dull day is to be noted in Brazil growths for prompt delivery, with feeling as to pricess rather weak. No. 7 Rio quoted 1848-40: 8208-250 bags No. 7 183-c. Mills grades dull and somewhat nominal. The option market developed further weakness and closed with a general decline all around. March was especially heavy, leaving off 20225 points tower. Other months icut 5x15 points, closing barely steady. Depressed cables and freer selling (party) for foreign account) were responsible for the break. Havre dropped of the selling of the break. Havre dropped again a some cases. Official quotations, 2.45 p. m.—June, 82s. 4d; July, 80s. 9d; August, 78s. 3d; September, 75s. October, 72s. 9d; November, 70s. 9d; regular first (10 kilos), nominal; good second (10 kilos), 98.500; ex. change (private), 174; receipts at Rio, 8,000 bags; Rio clearances to Europe, 2,000 bags, Rio stock, 47,000 bags; Rio clearances to Europe, 2,000 bags, 8antos, 2.000 bags; Santos stock, 11,000 bags; Santos market—inactive; good average Santos, 16 \$100; cleared from Santos, June 1, steamship Van Dyck, 4,000 bags; cleared from Rio, June 2, steamship Van Dyck, 4,000 bags; same time 1800. 2,258,000 bags; same time 1800. 2,258,000 bags; same time 1800. 2,258,000 bags; same time 1890, 4,000 bags; warehouse deliveries since June 1, 1991—New York, 6,066 bags; latimore, 1,376 bags, New Orleans, 173 bazs; total, 7,005 bags. Total sales here to-day, 29,000 bags, including June at 17,30c; July, 17,417,05c; August, 19,45410,55e; September, 18,85415,55e; October, 14,25617,56e; September, 18,85415,56e; October, 14,25617,56e; Suptember, 18,85415,56e; October, 14,56414,85e; December, 14,65414,70e.

COTTON—The spot market ruied dull, and prices suftered a decline of 1-10c. Sales, 175 bales for export. Total recepts at the ports to-day, 5,458 bales, as against 4,015 bales the same day last week, and 592 bales last year. GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

| 1891. | 1890. | Bales | 2,784.621 | 2,784.621 | 2,784.621 | 2,784.621 | 2,784.621 | 2,890 | 2,784.621 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,890 | 2,990 | 2,990 | 2,990 | 2,990 | 2,990 | 2,990 | 2,990 | 2,990 | 2,990 | 2,990 | 2,990 | 2,90

STAINED.

STAINED.

ary 5.5 Low middling 7.5 do ordinary 6.1 Middling 8.3-16 were again variable and very irregular, with 10 off noted in the volume of speculation. At the changes were unimportant, but weaker, advices subsequently brought about a decline nits, near-by deliveries suffering the most. The 10s also had a depressing effect. Later in the 10s also had a depressing effect. Later in the 10s also had a depressing effect. Later in the 10s covering on an adverse report by the Georgia d. The early decline was recovered on near nile late options closed 3at points higher than Sales, 64,000 bales.

Costing prices, Highest, Lowest, Sales,

Soft, and the profit of the pr